

The Sun

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1910.

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tion of social rights of property than about human rights and welfare and with the further and equally untrue charge that the Congress has ceased to be representative and trustworthy.

The "new nationalisms" described by the agitator is a myth and a fraud and a lie, except as it can be brought into actual existence by the orderly and lawful process of constitutional amendment. This orderly and lawful process of constitutional amendment is not conspicuously present in the declared programme of agitation. No much of the new nationalism as anything but a repetition of the catchwords of the socialist orator is individualism, pure and simple, the individualism of all the successful assassins of organized institutions who at various epochs in the world's history have assumed it to be their mission to overthrow and destroy in the name of public opinion and for the sake of personal advancement. The old nationalism is adequate to every needed change.

The new nationalism means nothing if it does not mean change in the manner prescribed by the organic law. By any other road to results it is revolution. On this part of the globe's surface attempted revolution is spelled treason. Unless it succeeds it is permanently recorded as treason on the tablets that endure.

The third great crisis will be upon us in deed earnest when any numerous body of American citizens, stirred to unreasonable impatience by adroit appeals, undertake to supersede the old nationalism by any process not warranted and supplied by the code of the old nationalism itself.

It is our impression that a somewhat similar preference for Executive agency and supremacy, and a somewhat similar lack of confidence in the judicial and legislative departments of republican government, were once manifested by a certain citizen of France who had come back from Ham.

Spanish Officers.
The figures of the Spanish losses in the campaign in Morocco which have recently been published confirm the reports sent by correspondents in the field of the reckless daring of the Spanish officers. A comparison of the figures of the killed with the losses of the French in the Shawia and of the United States army before Santiago indicates a relatively considerable disproportion between the number of officers and men killed in the Spanish campaign as compared with the similar figures for the French and American engagements.

Of the three expeditions mentioned that of the Spanish to Melilla was by much the largest in the number of men actually brought under fire. Thus General MARXAT at one time commanded 60,000 men, while the French forces never exceeded 16,000, and the American troops actually under fire at Santiago numbered little if any over 15,000. The Spanish casualty list of 1,803 is therefore surprisingly small, smaller even than the contemporary accounts of the fighting seemed to indicate.

It is only when these figures are closely examined that their unusual character is revealed. Thus of the 252 killed, no less than forty-four were officers, and this list included two generals, eleven superior officers and thirty-one subalterns. One in six, therefore, is the ratio of the officers to the privates in the Spanish casualty list. In the French campaign in the Shawia the number killed was 173, but of these only sixteen, or one in eleven, were officers. In the battles of Caney and San Juan in Cuba General SHAPIRO's army lost 208 in killed. Of these twenty-two, or one in ten, were officers. The French and American figures, it will be seen therefore, reveal almost the same ratio.

The explanation of the high percentage of officers in the Spanish casualty list lies in the fact that the Spanish army was composed in large part of volunteers. While both the French and American armies actually under fire were almost wholly composed of regular troops. Among the Spanish officers in particular the percentage of volunteers, representatives of the Spanish nobility who sought to make courage and even recklessness supply the lack of military training, was very considerable.

Correspondents who witnessed the Melilla fighting all testified to the splendid courage of old and young officers alike. The casualty list now supplies an ample confirmation of the assertion frequently made during the campaign that the Spanish nobility of the twentieth century displayed the same qualities which were more useful but no more attractive three centuries earlier when the Spanish army was still the finest military machine Europe knew. By the less sympathetic military critics trained in the new school of war, however, the casualty list of the Spanish army in its latest campaign will be regarded as an evidence of continued decadence in the art of war, rather than as an evidence of any hopeful renaissance in efficiency.

Richard Lion Heart and Henry II.
Here worshippers will be pleased to learn that the remains of RICHARD LION HEART have been discovered in the Abbey of Fontevrault. Archaeologists nowadays have a way of finding what they are hunting for, but this discovery seems to have been accidental, as it has been assumed that the Plantagenet tombs and their contents had been destroyed centuries ago. Fontevrault is being "restored" by the French Government under the superintendence of M. LUCIEN MAGNE, inspector-general of historic monuments. The architects had dug down to the original level of the nave and were tearing down a partition wall built in the seventeenth century, when they came on an arched recess in the northwest wall of the

recess that was marked with gilded and painted carvings and heraldic devices and some inscriptions. Among these names Richard, Alfons and Henry were made out.

Thereupon they dug further down and under the inscriptions found the tombs of RICHARD LION HEART and of Queen Eleanor, the wife of HENRY II. These were protected by an arch of masonry. Near them they came across the tomb of HENRY II and of Isabella of Angoulême, the latest wife of RICHARD II. The first and finest of the Plantagenet kings had been treated with disrespect, for as his body did not fit into the new resting place it had been doubled up. The tombs were undoubtedly removed from their place of honor, in the choir of the Abbey, when it was converted by the sixteenth century builders, and thus have escaped the ruin which the later office offered. The remains will probably be left in the restored Abbey in the heart of Anjou, and properly enough, for both RICHARD and HENRY valued their French dominions more than their English inheritance.

Britain will naturally wish to acquire the bones of two of her most famous kings, however much of a blackguard RICHARD I may have been in life, he cannot be debarred from his place in romance with his Blondie and Robin Hood. SCOTT and the poets have cared for that. HENRY has his share of poetry too, but the historians have set him up on a safe pedestal. For the queens the call will be less insistent, the termagant ELEANOR of Aquitaine and STARK-SPEARED WICKED ISABEL. Enter can't can show their bodies now as well as their statues. Perhaps in these days of cordial understanding republican France, that scattered the ashes of her own kings at Saint Denis, may be willing to present these remnants of dead monarchs to an England in which royalty has become little more than a name.

The Change at West Point.
We can wish Major-General THOMAS H. BARRY, the new superintendent at West Point, no better fortune than a success like that achieved by Colonel HUGH I. SCOTT during his four years administration. We doubt if any superintendent ever did more for the Military Academy than Colonel SCOTT, who retired on Wednesday to report for duty to his old command in Cuba and Mindanao. Major-General LEONARD WOOD, who is now Chief of Staff, the industry of Colonel SCOTT during his incumbency at West Point was prodigious; he was full of valuable ideas, and tireless in introducing improvements and reforms; he made the Academy accessible to the public and won thousands of friends for it; it expanded and gained in prestige during his administration; a more fair minded impartial and courageous superintendent the Academy has never had. His rank at West Point was honorary; he will become Major Scott when he rejoins his regiment, the Fourth Cavalry. His successor in the superintendency at West Point followed him at the Academy as a cadet, graduating a year later, and Colonel SCOTT had been a First Lieutenant four years when General BARRY received his first promotion. BARRY rose rapidly with such opportunities for foreign service as did not fall to SCOTT. So it happens that to-day SCOTT is a Major and BARRY a Major-General, winning every step on merit.

In this uneventful period of seniority Major SCOTT could hardly expect promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General without protest from officers above him on the army list, but the truth is that he has earned it by his admirable work at West Point.

Are Actors Scarce?
One of our foremost theatrical managers has confessed that he finds himself in the unusual predicament of having on hand at least three dramas that seem sure of success, but no actress capable of playing the leading part in any of them. In these days, when the cry is so persistent that the play is the thing, this is an uncommon complaint. How remote are the dramatists in failing to supply the kind of works expected of them, is the constant lamentation of the managers. The gifted actors who have advanced to the importance of "stars" lift their voices in the same reproach. Yet nobody suspected that there was any deficiency in the number of actors until this unfortunate manager looked at his three plays with the record of long runs in Paris, ran his eye over the list of actors in his employ, and knew his helplessness.

If actors really are scarce many things in the contemporary theatre which might otherwise be incomprehensible are easily understood. It is plain for the first time why this person or that is selected to be a "star." It is also easy to understand why so many dramatic performances that in accordance with every indication should prove successful turn out the reverse. It quite clears up the dramatic art, in fact, to hear that the number of capable actors nowadays is limited. It was the hypothesis that they were so abundant that gave its mystery to half the procedure of the managers. Why these talented artists were never engaged, and why they were kept out of view and pretensions of incompetence so often usurped their places, are questions that need never be asked again, now that the dramatic genius is admittedly not blooming in the luxuriance it was supposed to possess.

For some years certain active conditions in the theatre seemed to be surely bringing about a scarcity of accomplished actors. It is useless to blame the "long run" system, for that it is an inevitable development of the theatre of the day and has come to stay. That this practice has diminished opportunities for dramatic training is not to be denied. Fortunately the stock companies have come into existence again in the last twenty years. They are not, as they formerly were, the first dramatic establishments of the cities, but a secondary and cheaper form of theatrical enterprise, still, nothing can destroy their value as training schools, unless it

be the habit of offering new performers every day, which is likely to make these schools ineffective. They are today practically the only schools of acting that the stage offers. Yet some of the "stars" seem to be able to surround themselves with capable associates, however small the supply may be. It is in their ability to train their actors to do what they want that gives such an artistic feeling to their productions.

The greatest proof lies in the unfolding of dramatic talent in the policy of selecting the actor, or more especially the actress, that "looks the part." In finding the personality that with a character and the physical aspect that seems to embody it most appropriately, the average manager expends most of his effort. Little or no heed is paid to the possession of the dramatic gift that could express the significance of the character whatever the personal appearance might be. Of course certain physical peculiarities in a man or woman make efficient interpretation of a role impossible. Age cannot convincingly masquerade as youth, nor can very marked physical disqualifications be overcome by any degree of talent. Nor, on the other hand, can the fullest material fitness for a part compensate for inability to understand it and to express its meaning to the audience. Nor does a pretty face satisfy every dramatic demand of the public to the extent that the managers believe.

That some of them have come to appreciate this fact is shown by their belated acknowledgment that dramatic genius does not exist in the abundance claimed for it. Evidently there is need in these three particular plays for real dramatic talent. When blue eyes, yellow hair and pink cheeks are inadequate from the managerial point of view to the interpretation of a leading part, then the situation must indeed be critical. It is a good sign for the future, however, if the managers have temporarily lost confidence in that powerful gift of "looking the part."

A new location for Mount Sinai is promised by Dr. ALONSO MUELL, a Vienna professor who has recently returned alive from the Arabian desert. He was employed by the Turkish Government to select a site for a quarantine station near the Hedjaz railroad, but in spite of his official standing and the protection of the authorities was obliged to travel disguised as a Mohammedan merchant. He visited the land of Edom and that of Midian, explored a district 100 miles wide by 270 miles long, and was the first European to enter the sandstone region of Al-Hosna. He brings back copies of inscriptions, reports of the discovery of ancient burying places, the assurance that he can complete his map of northern Arabia to the Red Sea, and the belief that he has found the real Mount Sinai. As soon as he has time he will tell about all these things in the publications of the Vienna Imperial Academy.

It is forty years ago to-day that General W. BARRETT performed his hard duty of surrendering to the Prussians MacMahon's army after the defeat at Sedan, and NIVOLX III's empire came to an end. That event left its mark on Europe as none had since Waterloo; the immediate results of the surrender were the establishment of the present French republic and the entry of the Italian army into Rome, commemorated in the Rue 4 Septembre at Paris and the Via Vent Settembre at Rome, followed a few months later by the creation of a new German empire at Versailles with the Prussian Hohenlohe as its first emperor.

The republic has lasted, weathering internal and external storms, and France is again strong and powerful. Germany, become a nation, though with a Prussian tinge, has assumed the hegemony of the European States, and directs their policy so far as any single State does. The peace of Europe, an armed peace to be sure, has been preserved, and national rivalry has been transferred to the field of commerce.

The Sectionalist Who Calls Himself a Nationalist.
From a speech by Henry Clay in 1845.

I know no South, no North, no East, West to which I owe my allegiance.

The Sectionalist Who Calls Himself a Nationalist.
From a speech by Charles Sumner in 1850.

I am at this moment doing what I can to strengthen the power of the national Government as against the Eastern States.

Poor Folks Must Live.
To the Editor of THE SUN:—Mr. Roosevelt was recently quoted as having said:

I will make the corporations come to terms and I will make the poor come to terms, even if it takes up the business of the country.

Men without Mr. Roosevelt's extraordinary mental and physical qualities and without a private fortune like his want reforms accomplished without meaning anything to the poor.

Mr. Roosevelt is already menacing the business of the country.

We hardly need two Presidents at the same time. CARL G. FARRER.

By Divine Right.
To the Editor of THE SUN:—Can it be that Teddy too thinks he rules by divine right?

NEW YORK, September 1.

Felt Flap.
From the Tenth Man's Journal.

Although more flags for special celebrations are manufactured than most people imagine, the amount of felt used for that purpose does not begin to compare with the enormous output devoted to making school and college emblems.

When all the felt consumed for flags of every description is taken into consideration it is a staggering total. It is estimated that the felt used every year for flags is worth \$1,000,000.

In the New Hampshire Wing.
To the Editor of THE SUN:—The shingle of Mr. Churchill may be seen on the main street of Manchester, N. H.

Conservation.
Kinkier. Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little in order to make more from him. I do not want to hog that from

SPITBERGEN.

The report is expected at an early date from the expedition on Spitzbergen, who have been holding sessions in Christiania since July 15 for the purpose of formulating a plan for the future government of the far northern archipelago. The participants in the conference are delegates from Norway, Russia and Sweden, but HENRIK H. HANSEN, the United States Minister to Norway, has been attending in a sort of non-official capacity as an observer.

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THE SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice ROOSEVELT's criticism of the Court's decision in the case of *United States v. Belmont* is a criticism of the Court's decision in the case of *United States v. Belmont*.

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By Hand and by Teeth.
To the Editor of THE SUN:—Recently I noticed a letter in THE SUN written by H. E. S. M. D. of Brooklyn, entitled "Fishing Trough."

As to the veracity of my statement I stand ready at any time to prove it should any one care to do so. I have no objection to my experience of fishing by hand many times, and found as the doctor, many unbelievers, but now I have within reach a few persons who could corroborate my statement.

There is nothing more enjoyable to me, and those whom I have taught this method of fishing have found it very fascinating. The pleasure of catching fish in this way is a sensation that cannot be described except when you get a black snake.

The hook and line fishing is not it. It is a matter of fact that in the States of this country, this method of fishing is not prohibited, and it is well it is, because if it was not there could be employed many devices which would soon put the fisherman in a bad way.

Nonsectarian Style.
To the Editor of THE SUN:—H. E. S. M. D. did not exaggerate the least in describing how he had caught trout by fishing them.

It used to be a favorite pastime of the boys of a country school in Vermont to go to a brook, to get off down to a brook which to them was famous for trout and seek out the deep pools, which gave shelter to the speckled beauties.

At the edge of the stream had the well-shaded bank from underneath by flood of water after heavy rains. Then it was possible to lie on the bank and reach out and catch the trout without being seen. One was of course to be very quiet. Those that were in the middle of the stream when any one approached would glide straight away to shelter under the low stones, which was just what the trout wanted. This is the reason, so that I know that it can be done.

The Jersey Variation.
To the Editor of THE SUN:—It is quite true, as your correspondents assert, that trout can be taken by hand, as I did it when a boy.

And the bulls of Killarney shall below, shall below.

Erving's Nests.
To the Editor of THE SUN:—In THE SUN of August 28 a correspondent writes the Horace Erving said of the Confederate States.

"Let the erring sisters go in peace." A fragment comes to my memory from a school history in which it was said that the South may naturally have expected but little opposition to its withdrawal from the Union, since the New York Tribune had declared that when any considerable number of States deliberately resolved to go out they should not be regarded as seceding.

The last two words I think I have quoted verbatim.

The history was by an author named Wilson with the title "The Confederacy."

INTEREST BY DEMAND NOTE.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department has recently issued a decision in the case of *United States v. Belmont*.

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Life of a Darjeeling Under the Protection of the British Government.
To the Editor of THE SUN:—The residence of the Dalai Lama under British protection is as great as when the Pope of Rome fled to Avignon just 700 years ago.

The Dalai Lama, the most exalted personage in the world, estimated at 500,000,000, for the Dalai Lama is not only a religious leader, but also a political ruler.

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